



# FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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## WORLD AFFAIRS

### BIG FOUR

#### Austrian Treaty Signed

##### Big 4, USSR-Tito Parleys Set

The Allied Big 4 foreign ministers signed a peace treaty with Austria in Vienna May 15 that meant the end of 17 yrs. of occupation of that country—by the Germans, who seized Austria Mar. 12, 1938, then by the Big 4 since World War II.

The pact granting Austria independence was completed after the USSR abandoned May 12 a fight to keep its recent concessions to Austria from being incorporated into the treaty text.

Russia followed up its agreement to Austrian peace terms by announcing May 14 these additional moves: (1) acceptance of the West's invitation to a meeting of the Big 4 heads of Govt.; (2) formation of a unified East European military command under Soviet Marshal Ivan S. Konev; (3) plans for Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin & CP Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev to visit Marshal Tito in Belgrade later this month.

#### Austrian Deadlock Ended

The Austrian state treaty was signed in Vienna's Belvedere Palace May 15 by the foreign ministers of the 4 occupying powers (Vyacheslav M. Molotov of the USSR, Harold Macmillan of Britain, John Foster Dulles of the U.S. & Antoine Pinay of France, in that order) and Austrian Forgn. Min. Leopold Figl.

Signature came after 11 days' work by Figl & the Big 4 ambassadors to Vienna, who submitted a final treaty draft to the Allied foreign ministers May 13 after Soviet Amb. Ivan I. Ilyichev gave way in a week-long debate on Article 35. In the Austrian-Soviet talks in Moscow Apr. 13-15, the USSR had agreed to give up its claims on Austria's oil fields & ownership of the Danube Shipping Co., as stated in Article 35 of the draft treaty. But Ilyichev wanted the article to remain in the treaty, with the Soviet concessions to be made in a separate Austrian-Soviet agreement.



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After the talks threatened to stall on this final point, Ilyichev agreed May 12 to a compromise: Article 35 became Article 22, but its provisions were made subject to an annex containing the Soviet concessions made in Moscow. [See pp. 129B1, 147E2]

The Big 4 foreign ministers approved the draft May 14 after granting Figl's request that a clause implying Austrian war guilt in World War II be dropped. It was agreed that the Austrian Parliament soon would pass a neutrality declaration to rule out military alliances or establishment of foreign military bases in Austria. (The treaty was regarded as more favorable to Austria than the one Austria & the Western powers offered to accept at the Berlin conference in Feb. 1954.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 49B2]

### AUSTRIAN TREATY TERMS

Principal provisions of the Austrian state (peace) treaty:

1. Austria is to be established as a "sovereign, independent & democratic state" with its pre-Anschluss borders of Jan. 1, 1938 & its future application for UN membership supported by the Big 4.

2. A Big 4-German peace treaty will include German renunciation of all territorial & political claims on Austria.

3. Austria guarantees free elections & the "enjoyment of human rights & of the fundamental freedoms." Ex-Nazis are barred from the armed forces.

4. Austria is barred from possession of, or work on, atomic or other mass-destruction weapons & guided missiles. Austria will not produce German war matériel or German or Japanese civil aircraft.

5. Big 4 occupation troops will leave Austria 90 days after ratification and "in so far as possible" before Dec. 31, 1955. The occupation will end when the treaty comes into force with deposit of ratifications by the Big 4 & Austria in the USSR.

6. Austrian PWs are to be repatriated "as soon as possible." [See p. 140D2]

7. Danube navigation is to be open to "all states on a footing of equality."

8. For 18 mos., after the treaty comes in force, the Big 4 Ambassadors are to "act in concert" in dealing with Austria on "execution & interpretation" of the treaty.

9. The treaty's annexes will have the force & effect of the treaty itself.

### Molotov Cites German Issues

The 4 Allied foreign ministers delivered congratulatory statements to Austria at the treaty signing May 15 and were hailed by Viennese crowds during a huge "Treaty Day" celebration in the city. But Molotov included in his statement a warning against the "danger of a reborn German aggressive militarism," which he said was "forcing the peaceful countries

### Week in Headlines

#### International

Austria signed peace treaty.  
Russia agreed to Big 4 heads-of-Govt. conference.

Soviet leaders announced plans to visit Tito in Yugoslavia.

East European military command formed under Marshal Konev.

U.S. published rival proposals made in UN disarmament talks.

#### United States

President accepted voluntary controls on polio vaccine distribution, defended HEW Secy. Hobby.

House approved Admin.'s scheduled military manpower cuts.

President denied USSR air lead. Nevada atomic tests ended; Pacific underwater test revealed.

of Europe to take new measures toward insuring their security" [see p. 167A2]. He said the USSR would continue to work for re-establishment of the German people's unity "without reviving their militarism," but a German settlement had been delayed by "new obstacles . . . which have seriously complicated the position."

Molotov added that the USSR "attaches great significance" to Austria's declaration that it "will not join any military alliance & will not permit foreign military bases on its soil." He said "this position of honest neutrality" will "have an important significance for the maintenance of peace in Europe."

### Dulles on Treaty's Effects

Dulles returned to the U.S. May 16 after 9 days in Europe and appeared with Pres. Eisenhower on TV & radio May 17 to deliver a report to the nation on the series of talks he had held in Paris & Vienna on NATO, Germany, the Far East, the Big 4 summit meeting & Austria.

Dulles said the end of the Austrian occupation would mark "the first time that the Red armies will have turned their face in the other direction & gone back since 1945." He predicted that this was "bound to have a tremendous impact in the other countries where the Red armies are . . . in occupation. It is going to create . . . a mounting desire on the part of those people to get the same freedom from that type of occupation that the Austrians have gotten."

Dulles said the Austrians' joy over their regained freedom "is going to be contagious and it's going to spread surely to the neighboring countries—Czechoslovakia—for the first time there'll be an open door to freedom on the part of Hungary": the satellite peoples will "want to dance in the streets with joy" as the Austrians did.

### Says U.S. 'Firmness' Vindicated

Dulles said Soviet agreement to the Austrian treaty was "a first dividend from the creation of Western European unity and the bringing of Ger-

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

many into NATO." He asserted that "the policy of strength & firmness" is "beginning to pay off" and that ratification of the Paris pacts "involved the greatest diplomatic defeat that the Soviet Union has suffered . . . certainly since the war." He suggested that events of the previous week "may really mark a turning in the tide of history." [See p. 157C3]

Dulles said he "took advantage" of his presence in Paris for the NATO Council meeting [see p. 158G2] to explain to Europeans "our Asian problems because of a considerable failure to understand the motivation of our Asian policies." The Secretary disclosed that he had told the NATO ministers: "What we're doing in Asia" was "precisely the same thing . . . we're doing" in Europe—"defending freedom where there are free men who want to defend their own freedom"; NATO members seemed to approve of those policies in Europe and should "recognize that those are the same policies that motivate us in Asia." [See p. 167F3]

Pres. Eisenhower, who introduced Dulles on the May 17 broadcast & made comments during the report, ended the program by saying: "We will stay strong and we'll stay vigilant, but we're not going to extinguish the hope that a new dawn may be coming, even if the sun rises very slowly." (The telecast was the first ever made from the Presidential office in the White House & was attended by a Cabinet-level audience.) [See col. 2 this page; Vol. XIV, 354B3]

(In a speech May 16 at the opening of the 5th Spanish Parliamentary session held since the end of the civil war in 1939, Generalissimo Francisco Franco said the USSR had signed the Austrian treaty because of "political convenience." He urged that the West continue to seek the liberation of nations "enslaved" by the USSR.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 235D1]

### Reds Accept 'Summit' Bid

The U.S.-British-French proposals of May 10 for a Big 4 meeting of heads of Govt. were accepted by Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov May 14 after he had attended a dinner in the U.S. Embassy in Vienna with the 3 Western foreign ministers. [See p. 158C3]

Exact date & place of the "summit" conference were not decided, but it was agreed that the meeting should be held between mid-July & Aug. 31. The West was said to have rejected Molotov's suggestion that the meeting be held in Vienna and to have expressed preference for Switzerland.

### Dulles, Eisenhower on Outlook

U.S. State Secy. Dulles said on his return to Washington May 16 that the 4 foreign ministers had reached a "general agreement on the purposes & methods of operation" of the summit meeting, which he thought would be held under conditions which "hold some promise of constructive accomplishment." [See p. 159C1]

On his TV-radio appearance with Pres. Eisenhower May 17 [see p. 165D3], Dulles said "the biggest dan-

ger of all" in a summit meeting was "that hopes will be raised so high that they can't possibly be realized." Mr. Eisenhower replied: "I don't believe that danger's quite as great as it was once, because . . . the American people are really pretty well aware of what is going on . . . I'm sure there's a greater maturity than we would have expected several years ago." Dulles expressed doubt that the Russians had "got religion or been converted," but he said "they may think that they can get along better by conforming to some of these rules & practices which normally govern the civilized community."

Pres. Eisenhower observed at his news conference May 18: "We are in a better position than ever before. We are stronger. But that does not mean we will be less vigilant." He rejected the idea that very participation in a Big 4 meeting was an act of appeasement. "There is no appeasement in my heart that I know about," he said. He explained that appeasement meant "selling out rights, or other people, to gain some fancied immediate end of your own, and I just can't believe that America generally either wants it or . . . that they suspect their Govt. in general is apt to fall into that trap."

The President said "we might just get some item of value" if he talked with Soviet Defense Min. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov at a Big 4 meeting, but "I couldn't say . . . who the Soviets should choose" to send [see p. 159D1]. (Marshal Vasili D. Sokolovsky, Soviet armed forces Staff Chief, sent "friendly greetings & best wishes" to Mr. Eisenhower during a reception he gave May 12 for 9 U.S. veterans in Moscow to observe the 10th anniversary of the Elbe River link-up. Sokolovsky had served with Gen. Eisenhower on the Allied Control Council for Germany in 1945. The 9 U.S. veterans returned to U.S. May 15 and expressed hope for an annual Elbe Veterans reunion.) [See p. 159A3]

### President on East-West Trade

When asked how recent developments might affect the question of East-West trade, the President said at his May 18 news conference: "Certain sectors of our population . . . unquestionably will have to make adjustments, because they have not thought these things through . . . Trade is the greatest weapon in the hands of the diplomat." "Great statesmanship" was involved in whether a diplomat used trade in "negative fashion or in positive fashion to gain the legitimate ends of his government." "As long as we are not helping the war-making powers directly of other people, we should study the question objectively." [See Vol. XIII, p. 179B]

### Churchill Suspects Soviet Change

Sir Winston Churchill, who first proposed a summit meeting May 11, 1953 when he was British Prime Minister, said May 14 he welcomed the forthcoming Big 4 talks and thought "it ought to be possible" to have the Cold War period "superseded by what

has been called 'peaceful co-existence' and where the cost & burden of armaments can be fairly reduced all around." Churchill made this comment in a statement opening his 19th campaign for election as an MP. (Queen Elizabeth II had signalled the start of the British election campaign by dissolving Parliament May 6 with a speech expressing hope for "fruitful negotiations" with the USSR.) [See p. 135C1]

Churchill told his constituents in Woodford, Eng., May 16 that a summit meeting was "a much surer way of getting good results than beginning with foreign secretaries." In what was interpreted as a reference to a rising Red Army group headed by Marshal (Defense Min.) Zhukov, Churchill said: "New men are masters in the Kremlin. It is by no means certain that there is not another 'new look' on other faces with more powerful forces behind them which may still be most beneficial" to hope for peace. [See pp. 110A1, 97F3]

British Forgn. Secy. Harold Macmillan said in a speech in Keston, Eng. May 16 that without Western possession of the H-bomb, "I do not think you would find Mr. Molotov so agreeable as I found him" in Vienna.

### U.S. Senators' Views on Talks

U.S. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Tex.) said May 11: "I agree with the President that we ought to explore every opportunity for peace." [See pp. 98G2, 158F3] Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) questioned same day whether the U.S. should "take the Soviets' word on a new scrap of paper." He said "previous experience of great powers negotiating in the absence of very small allies does not reflect great credit upon the large nations and has been disastrous to the small ones." [See p. 138G1] Senate GOP Policy Chrmn. Styles Bridges (N.H.) warned the President May 11 against "appeasement, compromise or weakness." In another Senate speech May 11, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) said that only "a popular protest" could make sure there were "no more retreats, no more appeasement, no more surrender." He charged the Administration with preparing a "deal" with the Chinese Communists behind the Nationalists' backs. [See p. 76E3]

(The U.S. formally invited 10 Soviet farm experts May 17 to visit Iowa & other farm states between July 10 & Aug. 10. The Russians were to be admitted as official visitors not requiring fingerprinting, as proposed by Moscow after Soviet student editors declined to be fingerprinted for a U.S. visit [see p. 131F3]. The U.S. note asked Moscow how many Americans, who would have unofficial status, could return the visit.) [See p. 82C3]

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## Disarmament Plans Revealed

The U.S. released May 13 the documentary record of the UN Disarmament Comm's. 5-nation subcommittee meetings in London Feb. 25-May 9. The U.S. State Dept. said it published the documents to put the latest Soviet disarmament plan "in perspective." [See p. 159C2]

The 12 documents released by the U.S. disclosed a Western proposal Apr. 21 for disarmament controls far stricter than those contained in the latest Soviet plan. The Western plan called for a strong international control agency with "unrestricted access" to all military facilities. The Soviet plan remained vague on production controls and proposed that controls be limited during the first year to establishment of inspection posts in major ports, railroad junctions, roads & airports. The next year, according to the Red plan, the control agency could station inspectors inside signatory states with access limited to "objects of control."

The Russians appeared to have made 4 major concessions by:

- Approving a British-French suggestion that those countries' armed forces be reduced to 650,000 for each country with U.S., Soviet & Red Chinese forces limited to 1,500,000 each.
- Approving a British-French proposal that atomic-weapon production end when troop cuts were ½ made.
- Apparently accepting a single control agency instead of one for conventional arms, another for atomic arms.
- Ending insistence on creation of the control agency only after arms cuts began.

The London talks were suspended May 18 to allow time for further study of the Soviet plan. U.S. delegate James W. Wadsworth said the USSR's plan presented "in many respects, the Soviet version of proposals previously made by . . . the Western powers. . . . To a measurable degree, the gaps between us seem to have been lessened." [See p. 159F2]

### Geneva to See U.S. Reactor

Dr. I. I. Rabi, chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm.'s General Advisory Com., announced at UN hq. in New York May 12 that the U.S. would send an experimental atomic reactor to the Intl. Scientific Conf. on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva Aug. 8-20. He said arrangements were being made to later sell the reactor (worth \$350,000, including installation but excluding nuclear materials) to Switzerland. [See p. 18B2]

Walter G. Whitman, UN official in charge of the conference arrangements, said May 18 a "considerable amount of new material" would be presented by participating nations (52 to date). [See p. 153B3]

Pres. Eisenhower rejected at his news conference May 18 a suggestion that the USSR & Britain would "steal the show" in Geneva. He said the U.S. did not view the parley as an East-West "contest"; the American exhibit would be "something that no one can laugh off," and he hoped "others put their best foot forward." [See p. 70F3]

## FACTS ON FILE

## OTHER WORLD NEWS

### Russians to Visit Tito

The Soviet Govt. newspaper *Izvestia* announced in bold-face type May 14 that Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev (listed first), Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, First Dep. Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan (Soviet foreign-trade expert), Deputy Forgn. Trade Min. Pavel Kумыкин & Deputy Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko would confer with Marshal Tito in Belgrade at the end of May.

The announcement said the visit was to be made "with the aim of further improvements in relations" with Tito, who was expelled from the Soviet-led Cominform in 1948 because of "nationalistic" policies. (Both countries withdrew their respective ambassadors in Oct. 1949.) [See Vol. IX, p. 347B; VIII, 205C]

During a Kremlin conference on labor productivity May 18, Khrushchev said the Russians would visit Tito "with open hearts & pure souls" and firmly believed "that normal relations between states should be based on the principle of equal rights & mutual non-interference in each other's affairs." Khrushchev said "all the necessary conditions exist to insure full normalization of relations" with Yugoslavia. He denied foreign speculation that the USSR wanted to take over all Europe. He cited the signing of the Austrian treaty and asked: "Who would evacuate troops if he wanted to attack?" He said "the main principle of Soviet foreign policy is the possibility & necessity of peaceful co-existence of different social systems."

### Tito Reassures West

In a speech in Pula, Istria May 15, Tito said Yugoslavia would not change its foreign policy, "maneuver behind the scenes" or join an Eastern, Western or "3d force" bloc. He said "the whole West will know what we have discussed" & there would be no secret deals "behind the curtains." In expressing gratitude for U.S. aid since his break with the Kremlin, Tito asserted: "Aid is not a bribe. Those in the West should not think that we are changing sides . . . but we wish to have free hands to strengthen peace."

Tito remarked that the Soviet delegation to Belgrade included "new people," not those responsible for "tremendous pressure & insults" on his regime. (The *Izvestia* announcement did not list Soviet Forgn. Min. Molotov, who was rebuked by Tito Mar. 7, as a delegate to Belgrade.) [P. 82F1]

### 'Ike' on Neutral Bloc

Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference May 18 he did not know "what is behind this visit, except . . . hope of rapprochement of some kind." He noted development of thought that there might be built up a series of neutralized states from north to south through Europe," but he pointed out that Austrian neutrality did not mean a disarmed Austria. He likened Austrian neutrality to Switzerland's which, he said, was "a far different thing from just a military vacuum."

### Konev Heads 'Eastern NATO'

Marshal Ivan S. Konev, 57, Soviet Dep. Defense Minister & 2d Ukrainian Front commander in World War II, was named supreme commander of a unified military command to be set up in Moscow under a 20-yr. mutual defense treaty signed in Warsaw May 14 by the USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland & Rumania. The treaty signing was attended by Soviet Premier Bulganin, Forgn. Min. Molotov & Defense Min. Zhukov. [See pp. 159B2, 42A3]

The treaty text said ratification of the Paris pacts authorizing a "remilitarized" West Germany "increases the danger of a new war and creates a threat to the national security of peace-loving states." A Warsaw Conf. communiqué said East German participation "in measures regarding the armed forces of the unified command is to be examined later." [See p. 158D2]

Article I of the treaty said the 8 signatories "undertake, in accordance with the UN Charter, to abstain in their international relations from threats of violence or its use." The 11th (final) article said the treaty would lapse as soon as an East-West collective security treaty came into force. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 41G2, 50E2]

Red Chinese Defense Min. Peng Teh-huai, a conference observer, said May 12 his Govt. would give "all its strength" to help implement the Warsaw decisions and was "ready to resolve all international controversies," including the Formosa problem, through negotiations, but "we should . . . be ready to meet any unexpected action (by) the enemies of peace." (Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, in a report May 17 on the Bandung Conf. to the Standing Com. of the Natl. Congress in Peiping, repeated his offer to "enter into negotiations" with the U.S. over Formosa and said he was "willing to strive for the liberation of Formosa by peaceful means so far as it is possible.") [See p. 146F2]

(The U.S. Govt. estimated that 6 million men were in the Warsaw nations' armies—175-225 Soviet, 80 satellite divisions. NATO had about 100 divisions, with West Germany to add 12.)

### U.S.-French Accord on Diem

French Premier Edgar Faure announced May 13 that his talks in Paris with U.S. State Secy. Dulles & British Forgn. Secy. Macmillan had produced informal "total agreement" on Indo-China policy. Other reports said Faure & Dulles had agreed, with reservations "or differences of emphasis," to support Premier Ngo Dinh Diem pending elections in South Viet Nam. Dulles said on radio-TV from Washington May 17 [see p. 165D3] his "main point . . . was that we had to accept the fact that Viet Nam is now a free nation." "You can only hold free Viet Nam with a Govt. that is nationalistic (&) doesn't take orders from anybody outside, whether it be from Paris or Cannes . . . or Washington." [See p. 159F3]

## THE PRESIDENT

### Backs Polio Vaccine Program

Pres. Eisenhower at his press conference May 18 defended Health-Edctn.-Welfare Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby, 50, against charges—largely from Democrats—that she had bungled the Salk polio vaccine program. “She has done a mighty magnificent job,” the President declared. He confirmed that Mrs. Hobby might resign shortly but indicated this was due to ill health of her husband, ex-Tex. Gov. William P. Hobby, 77, *Houston Post* publisher. She had told the President of her possible resignation weeks before the vaccine furor, Mr. Eisenhower said, and “if she has to go, I will be very, very disappointed.”

The President said the vaccine supply on hand & “in sight” was enough for “the first go-around”—inoculation of 9 million first & 2d grade children. He said there were plans to make sure children received their “shots” after the summer vacation started in areas where schools closed early.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.), who demanded May 17 that Mrs. Hobby be dismissed for “gross incompetency” in the vaccine program, said May 18 that Mr. Eisenhower “is implicated in her gross negligence.” [See p. 163C1]

### Approves ‘Voluntary’ Plan

Mrs. Hobby submitted to the President May 16 her “voluntary” program for assuring fair distribution of available Salk vaccine. She recommended allotment to states on the basis of number of children in the 5-9 age group, state direction of distribution within states and voluntary cooperation of doctors, the drug industry & public agencies.

The President, who had requested Mrs. Hobby’s report Apr. 14—2 days after announcement of the vaccine’s success, approved her recommendations with minor changes. He then asked Congress for \$28 million in grants to states for vaccine for children unable to pay and an additional \$2 million for federal technical supervision & enforcement of laws to prevent black-marketing of vaccine. Bills to provide the funds (S1984, S1989, HR6286 & HR6287) were introduced May 17 respectively by Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R., N.J.), Sen. Lister Hill (D., Ala.), Rep. J. Percy Priest (D., Tenn.) & Rep. Charles A. Wolverton (R., N.J.). [See p. 163C-D1]

Mrs. Hobby defended her voluntary program before the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Com. May 16. She resisted proposals for even stand-by federal control. She insisted that only a voluntary program with a minimum of red tape could do the job swiftly & effectively enough in the time remaining before the onset of the peak polio period. She denied any “maldistribution” of vaccine and said “no child has been denied” it for want of effective distribution.

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) assailed the Admin. for “delay” of its program “when there was every indi-

cation a long time in advance that the vaccine would be effective.” Mrs. Hobby said nobody “could have foreseen its great acclaim.”

Chrmn. Warren G. Magnuson (D., Wash.) of the Senate Commerce Com. charged after a closed session May 16 that “there is a considerable black market in this thing already.” He said many doctors had a “private supply” given them as professional samples and that some was “going from doctors to patients they pick out and in many cases to adults.”

### Vaccine Clearance Suspended

The Public Health Svc. May 18 announced a halt in release of vaccine from all manufacturers “for several days” to give Govt. scientists “another look-see at this whole very confused picture.” Surgeon Gen. Leonard A. Scheele said this was no reflection on the vaccine’s effectiveness or on the product of any company.

The moratorium on releases did not apply to vaccine already cleared & being used in city & state programs. The PHS May 13 & 15 had recleared about 7,850,000 cc. of Parke, Davis and Eli Lilly vaccine (one cc. adequate for one inoculation). But most recleared vaccine already had been used, so only some 1,378,000 cc. of additional vaccine was made available. No new clearances (as distinguished from reclearances) had been made since Apr. 27. The total cleared thus remained 10½ million cc. [See p. 162E3]

Dr. Chester Keefer, Health-Edctn.-Welfare Dept. special medical aide & Pres. Eisenhower’s advisor on Salk vaccine, told the Senate Labor & Public Welfare Com. May 16 that the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis had received only 7,361,690 cc. of the 18 million it needed for its initial program of free vaccinations to first & 2d graders. [See p. 150F2]

### 77 Stricken After ‘Shots’

The PHS reported 77 confirmed cases of polio among vaccinated persons by May 18. They included 59 who had received Cutter Laboratories vaccine (about 294,000 persons had been inoculated with the Cutter product), 13 who had taken Eli Lilly vaccine & 5 Wyeth Labs. vaccine. Dr. Jonas E. Salk said in Pittsburgh May 18 that these polio cases were “clearly coincidental.” “Expectations about the vaccine should be adjusted to its limitations,” he said.

(Dr. Albert B. Sabin of the U. of Cincinnati College of Medicine reported in Atlantic City May 3, at a meeting of the Assn. of American Physicians, “strong evidence” that vaccine made from live polio virus might give longer immunity than Salk vaccine — which used killed virus. It was announced in Sonoma, Calif. May 18 that a vaccine from live virus, taken in milk shakes, gave immunity in 14-23 days as against several months required by Salk vaccine. But “milk-shake” vaccine gave protection against only 2 of the 3 paralytic types of polio, Salk vaccine gave immunity to all. The live vaccine was developed

by Dr. Hilary Koprowski, who tested it in cooperation with Drs. Karl F. Meyer & Thomas L. Nelson.) [See p. 126C2]

## Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower May 13 chose Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, 53, to succeed Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, 60, as Army Chief of Staff, effective June 30. Ridgway, whose term was to run until Aug. 15, had requested in a May 9 letter that his retirement be moved up [see p. 109B3]. The President named Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, 55, to replace Taylor as commander of the U.S. Far East Command & of the UN Command. [See p. 83B-C1] . . . The President May 13 appointed Commerce Undersecy. Louis S. Rothschild to succeed Oswald Ryan on the Natl. Advisory Com. for Aeronautics. He simultaneously nominated Howard F. Vultee, 49, Marine Midland Trust Co. vice pres., as director of the Office of Economic Affairs of the U.S. mission to NATO. . . . Pres. Eisenhower pledged at his press conference May 18 that his Admin. “will never wreck” the TVA. This was his answer to a question about reports that the Hoover Comm. would recommend that the Atomic Energy Comm. get control of TVA plants supplying power used by the AEC and that other TVA plants be put up for sale or lease to private industry. [See pp. 46C1, 21A-B1; Vol. XIV, 373G2; XIII, 349C2] . . . The State Dept. announced May 18 that visiting heads of government no longer would spend their first night in the White House but would “make Blair House their residence for the duration of their official visits in Washington.” . . . White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty May 11 barred reporters from the President’s office but withdrew the ban May 12. Hagerty admitted he “blew my top” because reporters had overheard & reported Pres. Eisenhower telling Health-Edctn.-Welfare Secy. Hobby that “I couldn’t be happier that my grandchildren have had it [Salk polio vaccine.]” It developed that only one of the President’s 3 grandchildren, David, had received a shot. The others were below the age group currently being inoculated.

## CONGRESS

### House Approves Forces Cut

Pres. Eisenhower’s plan to cut armed forces strength was approved by the House May 12 as it voted, 382-0, to pass a \$31,488,206,000 military appropriation for fiscal 1956. Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D., Pa.) accused the Admin. of “sham” in claiming the cut was in the interest of balancing the budget.

The bill provided for a 117,000-man decrease in Army, Navy & Marine strength but a 5,000-man gain in Air Force manpower during the period July 1, 1955-June 30, 1956. These changes were contemplated:

|                 | June 30, '55 | June 30, '56 |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Army .....      | 1,114,000    | 1,027,000    |
| Navy .....      | 672,000      | 664,000      |
| Marines .....   | 215,000      | 193,000      |
| Air Force ..... | 970,000      | 975,000      |
| Totals .....    | 2,971,000    | 2,859,000    |

Chrmn. Clarence Cannon (D., Mo.) of the House Appropriations Com., defending the cuts, said the next war would be decided in 3-4 days, the Army & Navy would have no time for full action and "we couldn't possibly use" more divisions. [See p. 109F2-C3]

Under Admin. plans, the active fleet would be cut from 1,066 ships to 1,001. But the AF's active air fleet would be increased from 19,872 planes to 20,692. The Navy program provided for 34 new ships, including a 5th *Forrestal*-class carrier, 3 atomic-powered submarines & 5 conventional subs [see p. 142A1]. The AF was to get 2,333 new planes.

The bill, which was sent to the Senate, allotted \$14,401,904,000 to the AF (a \$3.473 billion increase over fiscal 1955), \$7,329,818,000 to the Army (\$290 million less than this year), \$9,071,834,000 to the Navy (a \$640 million reduction) & \$616,438,000 to the Marines (down nearly \$2 million). In addition, the Defense Dept. had carry-over funds of \$43.081 billion from previous years' appropriations. [See p. 19F3]

### Other Legislative Action

A compromise Agriculture appropriations bill (HR5239) was passed by both houses May 17 and sent to the President. It provided \$696,917,855 in cash (\$20,185,897 more than the President requested), \$388 million in lending authority (\$11 million more than requested) & authority to obligate \$250 million (\$75 million more than requested) during calendar 1956 for subsidies to farmers for soil conservation work. [See p. 142B2] ... The House, sitting May 18 as the Com. of the Whole, tentatively amended the Admin.'s military reserve bill (HR-5297) by adopting: (a) by 126-87, a proposal by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.) to bar assignment of personnel to racially segregated military units; (b) by 174-56, an amendment by Rep. Frank T. Bow (R., O.) to bar assignment of troops to countries where they would be subject to local law (as provided in NATO agreement). [See p. 149G1] ... Rep. H. R. Gross (R., Ia.) May 17 blocked House action on a bill to send 14 Congress members to a NATO conference in Paris in July at a cost to the Govt. of \$30,000. He charged that the bill's only apparent aim was to "spend the taxpayers' money." ... The Senate Public Works Com. May 12 voted, 8-5, to approve Sen. Albert Gore's (D., Tenn.) substitute for Pres. Eisenhower's national highway program. The amended Gore bill (S1048) called for construction of \$17.941 billion worth of new roads in 5 years starting July 1, 1956. The Fed. Govt. was to pay \$12.58 billion, the states \$5.361 billion. (Treasury Secy. George M. Humphrey, backing the Eisenhower roads program before a House Public Works subcommittee May 16, suggested that bonds to finance it might be considered part of the national debt.) [See p. 149F1] ... The Senate Finance Com. approved by 12-0 May 17 a House-approved bill (HR4725) to repeal 2 "erroneous"

clauses of the 1954 tax revision law that let business firms (1) deduct estimated future expenses on current-year operations and (2) postpone the reporting of advance rental payments until the years for which they applied. The Treasury had estimated that these tax "loopholes" would cost the Govt. a \$500 million loss of revenue this year. The committee rejected May 17 by 11-1 an amendment to repeal the 1954 tax law's concessions on income from corporation dividends. Only vote to repeal was by Sen. Robert F. Kerr (D., Okla.). [See p. 100A1]

### ARMED FORCES

#### Soviet Air Lead Disputed

Pres. Eisenhower at his press conference May 18 denied reports that the Soviet Union might have overtaken & passed the U.S. in air power.

A controversy had arisen following a Defense Dept. announcement May 13 that the Russians had displayed formations of up to 10 intercontinental bombers Type 37 (comparable to the U.S. B-52, which had not yet reached full production). The announcement disclosed that Russia had exhibited its medium bomber Type 39 (the *Badger*), comparable to the U.S. B-37, and a turboprop bomber & new all-weather fighter. The Defense Dept. called this "evidence of the modern technology of the Soviet aircraft industry & of [Soviet] advances."

Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) May 14 said he did not "attach too much importance" to the announcement since he thought the Pentagon might be trying to influence Senate thinking on the military budget.

But Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) charged May 17 on the basis of the announcement that the U.S. "may have lost control of the air" to Russia although only a year ago Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson had assured "the American people that the Soviets were building primarily a defensive air force" [see Vol. XIII, p. 169J]. The announcement "proves that he was dead wrong," Symington said. "I am confident that they are well ahead with the production of the possible ultimate weapon—the intercontinental ballistics missile."

Chrmn. Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) of the Senate Armed Services Com. indicated May 17 that his committee would investigate the situation.

Rep. Overton Brooks (D., La.) of the House Armed Services Com. said May 18 that the Russians had built launching platforms for long-range guided missiles "at dozens of points in Europe & Asia." [See p. 109C3]

(The AP reported May 13 that the U.S. military high command had issued orders that in event of enemy attack, U.S. long-range bombers were to strike back under "very detailed & precise plans" which were to apply even if the President were incapacitated or cut off. Maj. Gen. Frank A. Bogart, AF budget director, told a House Appropriations subcommittee in testimony released Apr. 25 that the AF had cut \$950 million from its con-

ventional bomb program because of its atomic weapon stockpile.)

### To Draft PW Code

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson appointed May 18 a committee under chairmanship of Asst. Defense Secy. Carter L. Burgess to draft a code of conduct for American military personnel captured & tortured by Communist enemies as in Korea. The committee was asked to recommend also methods of training men to defend themselves against Red brainwashing tactics & either physical or mental torture. Gen. John. E. Hull, retired Far Eastern commander, was named vice chairman of the committee, which consisted of Defense Dept. administrators and retired generals & admirals.

(The Justice Dept. disclosed Apr. 10 it was studying cases of 176 ex-Korean War PWs to determine whether they should be prosecuted for treason. The Army announced in New York May 11 it had ordered trial by court-martial for Sgt. James C. Gallagher, 23, of Brooklyn, charged with murder & collaboration crimes against fellow American PWs in Korea, and Cpl. Harold M. Dunn, 26, of Brooklyn, charged with aiding enemy propaganda while a Korean PW.) [See p. 77C-D1]

### Atomic Test Series Ends

The year's series of atomic test explosions (Operation Teapot) at Yucca Flat, Nev. was completed May 15 when a device rated by observers as in the 35-kiloton class (as against the Hiroshima bomb's 20-kiloton strength) was detonated atop a 500-ft. tower. The explosion, 14th in the series, was the 45th to be staged in Nevada, 46th in the continental U.S. It produced a mushroom cloud 37,000 ft. high and a sound heard 135 mi. away in Bishop, Calif. [See pp. 160F3-161C1]

### Undersea Test Revealed

The Defense Dept. & Atomic Energy Comm. disclosed May 17 that a "small nuclear device" recently had been detonated under water in the eastern Pacific (presumably to test submarine defense against an atomic blast). It was the 2d underwater test of an atomic weapon by the U.S. [See Vol. VI, p. 237N]

### COMMUNISM

#### Congressional Inquiries

1,200 members of the independent United Electrical Workers demonstrated against the House Un-American Activities Com. May 16 as a subcommittee opened hearings in Newark, N.J. on communism in the N.Y.-N.J. metropolitan area. Ernst Pollock, 50, & Stephen J. Rudich, 36, testified May 16 that they had been Communists while UE officials (both later quit the CP) & that Reds exercised substantial control in the UE.

Charles Nusser, 40, labeled by the committee as N.J. secy. of the CP, invoked the 5th Amend. May 16 in refusing to answer questions about alleged Communist connections. The

5th Amend. also was invoked May 17 by: Scotch-born James B. McLeish, 56, UE international vice pres. & pres. of UE Dist. 4; UE members & officials Wm. C. Santora, Archer Cole, Abraham A. (Al) Burdick (Pollock testified May 16 that Cole & Burdick had been Communists) & Ted Smorodin; Lewis M. Moroze, 39, N.J. secy. of the Civil Rights Congress, & Louis Shapiro, a printer.

Russian-born UE member David Mates, 48, & Dr. Eugene Shafarman, both of Detroit, invoked the 5th Amend. Apr. 25 in Washington in refusing to answer committee questions about communism. Mrs. Mildred Blauvelt, N.Y. police detective & former undercover agent in the CP, told the committee May 3 that in 1946 Brooklyn had 6,000 Communists—the U.S.' largest CP membership before the party went underground. [See pp. 101E3, 69C1]

CIO United Steelworkers organizer Michael Sam of Dunkirk, N.Y. told the Senate Investigations Subcom. May 10 that he never had been a Communist & that his signature on a 1946 CP nominating petition was a "forgery." Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.), who had labeled Sam a Communist, said Sam appeared "to be truthful" and he (McCarthy) was "certainly sorry" about the forgery. Allis-Chalmers employe Charles Wojchowski of Dorchester, Mass. invoked the 5th Amend. in refusing to answer questions about communism. [See p. 4C-G3]

(McCarthy announced Apr. 19 that a 3-yr. Internal Revenue Svc. audit had exonerated him "finally & forever" of charges of tax irregularities for the period 1946-52. He said the Govt. investigators had found instead that he had overpaid his taxes, and he displayed a \$1,056.75 tax refund check as proof. He said this confirmed that the Senate Elections [Gillette] & Censure [Watkins] committees had been "dishonest" in investigating him. Sen. Arthur V. Watkins [R., Utah] retorted Apr. 20 that the Senate had condemned McCarthy not for tax irregularities but for contempt of 2 committees & of the Senate itself. Secret Svc. Chief U. E. Baughman said Apr. 19 that McCarthy might have violated federal law by having photo copies made of the check for distribution to the press.) [See Vol. XIV, pp. 408A-E1, 277D1]

Mrs. Marie Natvig, 51, of Miami was convicted of perjury May 16 by a federal court jury in Washington. The jury found that she had falsely denied (before the FCC in February) that she had sworn in pre-hearing statements to FBI & FCC representatives that she was a Communist in Ohio in the 1930s & had known Edward Lamb, Erie, Pa. TV station owner, in that connection. [See p. 76D3] ... John B. Williamson, ex-U.S. Communist Party national labor secretary & one of 11 CP leaders convicted in 1949 under the Smith Act, sailed voluntarily from New York for his native Britain May 4. He had been

arrested after his release from prison in March on an indictment charging him with membership in an organization seeking to overthrow the Govt. by force. [See pp. 68C3, 76F3] ... Cedric Henning Belfrage, British-born Hollywood writer & *Natl. Guardian* editor, lost a plea to the Bd. of Immigration Appeals in Washington May 12 for reversal of an order that he be deported to England as a CP member or affiliate. [See Vol. XIV, p. 432C3] ... Free library to give the public all available information on subversive groups & individuals working for totalitarian causes was proposed May 12 in Washington by Stanley J. Tracey & D. Milton Ladd, retired assistants to FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover, & attorneys Daniel L. O'Connor & Aaron W. Jackson. They filed incorporation papers of the Foundation of American Research to promote the project.

## FOREIGN

Belgian King Baudouin arrived in Leopoldville May 16 to begin a 27-day tour of the Belgian Congo—first visit there by a Belgian king since Albert I's in 1928. ... Britain filed a request with the Intl. Court of Justice in The Hague May 6 that it recognize British sovereignty over the Falkland Islands and disqualify the rival claims of Argentina & Chile. The Argentine Govt. announced May 11 that it & the Chilean Govt. would not accept Intl. Court arbitration of the dispute. [See Vol. XIII, p. 62E] ... Italian Pres. Giovanni Gronchi declined May 12 to accept the resignation of Premier Mario Scelba's Cabinet (submitted according to custom to the new President) despite Leftist pressure for Scelba's ouster. Scelba defended Italy's alliance with the West in a speech May 18 and warned the Christian Dems. (party both of Gronchi & Scelba) against the "stupidity & error" of coalition with Pietro Nenni's Leftwing Socialists. [See p. 161F3]

Netherlands Premier Willem Drees (Laborite) & his Laborite-Catholic People's coalition Cabinet, in power 32 months, resigned May 17 after the States General (Parliamentary lower house) rejected by 50-48 a 10% rent-increase authorization bill recommended by the Govt. [See p. 6E3; Vol. XII, 282J] ... Singapore rioting by about 2,000 Communist-led striking busdrivers & students resulted in fatal injuries May 12 to 3 persons, including Gene Symonds, 29, of Dayton, O., UP manager & correspondent for Southeast Asia. Symonds was attacked by anti-"European" demonstrators when he went into the riot area as a reporter. [See Vol. XIV, p. 171B3]

## ARTS & SCIENCE

**Mental Health.** Highlights of the American Psychiatric Assn. meeting held in Atlantic City May 9-13: Dr. Herman C. B. Denber of New York's Manhattan State Hospital reported May 9 that chlorpromazine & reserpine [see p. 47F1] tranquilized men-

tal patients to such a degree that for the first time it was possible to use regular psychotherapy on seriously disturbed persons. Dr. Ralph W. Gerard of the U. of Illinois Medical School said May 10 that experiments indicated that schizophrenia might be caused by an inheritable malfunctioning of body chemistry. Ex-Asst. U.S. Surgeon Gen. Lawrence Kolb of Washington told the meeting May 12 that a disproportionately large number of aged persons was in mental hospitals "because no relative is willing or able to care for them." Drs. Harvey D. Strassman, Margaret B. Thaler & Edgar H. Schein reported May 13 that many U.S. PWs in Korea died of apathy or because they wanted to—they had developed "give-up-itis" under the Communists' brutal treatment and in some cases they feared the U.S. would accuse them of collaboration. Dr. Henry A. Davidson of Essex County (N.J.) Hospital said May 11 that "psychiatry is one of the lowest-income specialties in medicine" because psychiatrists must take so long with each patient. He said their average gross income in 1954 was \$24,000, their net \$18,000. Dr. Philip F. D. Seitz of Indianapolis was named May 11 as winner of the APA's \$1,500 Hofheimer prize for psychiatric hygiene research. Dr. Francis J. Braceland of Hartford, Conn. was named APA pres.-elect to take office in 1956 after Dr. R. Finley Gayle Jr. of the Medical College of Virginia, current pres. (It was reported that fewer than 3,000 of the U.S.' 10,000 psychiatrists were in full-time private practice.) [See Vol. XII, p. 171C] ... The American Psychosomatic Society, meeting in Atlantic City May 4, heard evidence that people unable to withstand emotional strain seemed unusually susceptible to tuberculosis. This conclusion, arrived at after a 5-yr. study covering 1,500 TB patients, was reached in a report by U. of Washington researchers Dr. Thos. H. Holmes, Dr. Edmund R. Clarke Jr., Dr. Joy R. Joffe, Dr. Chas. E. Bowerman & Norman G. Hawkins. ... The Ford Foundation announced May 7 that it was allocating \$15 million for grants for research on prevention, cause & cure of mental illness. [See pp. 147G3, 100E1, G1]

French Grand Prix in literature for 1955 was awarded May 17 to Jean Schlumberger, 78, Alsatian novelist, playwright, essayist, poet, co-founder with André Gide in 1909 of *Nouvelle Revue Française*. ... Cannes Intl. film festival awards May 11: *Marty* (U.S.) as best picture, *East of Eden* (U.S.) as best dramatic film, Spencer Tracy in *Bad Day at Black Rock* (U.S.) as best actor, Haya Hararit in *Hill 24 Doesn't Answer* (Israeli) as best actress, Serge Vasilev of *The Heroes of Shipka* (Bulgarian) & Jules Dassin of *Rififi Chez Les Hommes* (French) for best direction, Norman McLaren's *Blinkie Blank* (Canadian) as best animated cartoon, *The Isle of Fire* (Italian) as best documentary. [See Vol. XIV, p. 123F2]



# Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended May 14

## FINANCE:

### U.S. Treasury—

|                            | This Week | Last Week | Year Ago |
|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Monetary gold stocks ..... | \$21,671  | \$21,671  | \$21,970 |
| Currency circulation ..... | \$29,859  | \$29,764  | \$29,810 |

### Banks—

|                                   | This Week       | Last Week        | Year Ago        |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans\$.... | \$22,607        | \$22,545         | \$22,145        |
| N.Y. bank clearings .....         | \$9,170,445,356 | \$11,222,641,923 | \$9,653,797,104 |

### N.Y. Stock Exchange—

|                                 | This Week    | Last Week    | Year Ago     |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Stock sales (shares) .....      | 11,041,760   | 11,566,600   | 10,097,685   |
| Stock avgs. (100 stocks)* ..... | 187.60       | 189.06       | 159.07       |
| Bond sales (par value) .....    | \$17,802,100 | \$19,063,000 | \$16,999,500 |
| Bond avgs. (30 bonds)* .....    | 99.96        | 99.89        | 100.94       |

## INDUSTRY:

|                                 | This Week | Last Week | Year Ago  |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Auto output (cars & trucks)† .. | 210,767   | 202,112   | 143,629   |
| Crude oil (bbls. daily) .....   | 6,687,550 | 6,835,950 | 6,422,400 |
| Soft-coal output (tons) .....   | 8,600,000 | 8,575,000 | 6,767,000 |
| Electric output (kwh.) .....    | 9,586     | 9,699     | 8,438     |
| Carloadings (cars) .....        | 730,137   | 730,137   | 647,954   |
| Ind'l output\$‡ .....           | Apr. 136  | Mar. 135  | Apr. 123  |

## PRICES:

|                                 | This Week | Last Week | Year Ago |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Wheat (bu.) .....               | \$2.76½   | \$2.87    | \$2.59½  |
| Corn (bu.) .....                | \$1.67½   | \$1.67½   | \$1.85¼  |
| Cotton (lb.) .....              | \$ .3495  | \$ .347   | \$ .354  |
| Steel scrap avg. (ton) .....    | \$34.67   | \$35.00   | \$27.58  |
| Wholesale food index† .....     | \$6.39    | \$6.38    | \$7.31   |
| Weekly whsl. index (BLS)‡ ..... | 110.4     | 110.4     | 111.0    |

## BUSINESS:

|                                                          | This Week     | Last Week     | Year Ago      |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Dept. store sales\$‡ .....                               | 134           | 120           | 123           |
| Failures (May 5)† .....                                  | 237           | 212           | 206           |
| Retail sales*** .....                                    | Apr. \$15,530 | Mar. \$14,704 | Apr. \$14,324 |
| New incorporations‡ .....                                | 11,756        | 13,417        | 10,272        |
| Consumer credit (outstand-<br>ing at end of mo.)\$ ..... | Mar. \$29,948 | Feb. \$29,518 | Mar. \$27,853 |
| Installment .....                                        | \$22,974      | \$22,508      | \$21,381      |

\*In millions \*\*N.Y. Herald Tribune \*\*\*Commerce Dept. estimate  
†Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §1947-49=100  
Board \*Member banks, 94 cities, May 4 †May 7 ‡Apr. 30  
§May 10

**Other Economic Statistics.** The Commerce Dept. estimated May 15 that U.S. gross national product for 1955's first quarter equalled the \$370 billion (annual rate) record set in 1953's 2d quarter. This compared with \$362 billion for 1954's final quarter & \$355.8 billion for 1954's 2d quarter. Gross national product for all of 1954 (reported Feb. 14) was \$357 billion, personal income \$286½ billion (\$253½ billion after taxes). [See Vol. XIV, p. 387A1] . . . The SEC reported May 11 that Americans saved \$11.7 billion in 1954 and raised to \$588.4 billion their total bank, insurance, security & other savings. Deposits in the 13,541 FDIC-insured banks totaled \$203 billion at the end of 1954 (reported Mar. 27). [See p. 47B2] . . . A N.Y. Times survey indicated May 1 that aggregate U.S. manufacturing earnings in 1954 were 2d only to the 1950 record. Earnings reported: \$8,700,949,562 by 1,027 manufacturing corporations (total to date) in 1954, \$8,418,088,150 by 1,067 in 1953, \$8,835,999,000 by 1,078 in 1950. Apparel & aircraft manufacturers increased profits whereas setbacks were suffered by coal & coke firms, meat, packers, hosiery manufacturers, small steel companies & cotton producers. (Internal Revenue Svc. figures Mar. 28 showed 171 persons with incomes of \$1 million or more in 1951; among them were 5 with incomes of \$5 million or more.) The Commerce Dept. reported Apr. 25 that the number of businesses in the U.S. dropped by 3,000 during 1954 to a total of 4,182,000 but that the number of incorporated businesses simultaneously rose by 13,000 to a 564,000 total (i.e., non-corporate businesses dropped by 16,000 to a 3,618,000 total). [See pp.

France 131,970 (191,323 passenger cars), Italy 44,136 (40,758 cars). [See pp. 162A-B3, 62G2, 23G2] . . . The Wall St. Journal reported May 12 that the Port of Philadelphia became the leading U.S. port for imports in 1954, when it handled 30.3 million net tons of foreign cargo (about ¼ the U.S. total), compared with 28 million tons unloaded in New York. But New York handled an overall total of 34.6 million tons of imports & exports, compared with Philadelphia's 32½ million tons [see Vol. XIV, p. 238G3]. The Suez Canal Co. reported May 11 that in 1954 it handled a record of 13,200 ships, had total receipts of \$92,730,574. [See Vol. XIII, p. 134M] . . . The Commerce Dept. reported May 1 that U.S. exports to Communist nations rose from \$1,776,000 in 1953 to \$5,958,000 in 1954 largely due to Danube flood relief [see pp. 76E3, 67B1, 59A3]. The Intl. Wheat Council announced in London Feb. 22 that 225,200,000 bu. of wheat & wheat flour were traded during the 1953-54 crop year under the Intl. Wheat Agreement [see Vol. XIII, p. 358B3]. (Canada's Statistics Bureau reported Feb. 8 that Canadian exports fell from \$4.117 billion in 1953 to \$3.876 billion in 1954.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 105A3] . . . National advertisers' expenditures in newspapers dropped from the record \$601,224,000 in 1953 to \$594,120,000 in 1954, according to figures released Apr. 27 by the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. The Direct Mail Advtg. Assn. reported Feb. 17 that direct mail advertising volume rose from a record \$1,256,393,834 in 1953 to a new high of \$1,374,882,915 in 1954. [See p. 47B2] . . . Primary U.S. aluminum metal out-

put totaled a record 374,711 tons in 1955's first quarter (reported by Reynolds Metals Co. Pres. R. S. Reynolds Jr. May 9). [See pp. 31E1, 23A3]. . . . A record 1,233 ships totaling 5,252,631 gross tons were launched by the world's shipyards in 1954 (compared with the record 1,143 ships & 5,096,050 tons in 1953), *Lloyd's Register of Shipping* reported Feb. 22. Britain & Northern Ireland led with 253 ships & 1,048,874 tons, West Germany produced 268 ships & 963,114 tons (incl. 94 ships grossing 520,695 tons for foreign owners). [See p. 155G3] . . . Americans spent \$1,360,000,000 on foreign travel in 1954 for an increase of \$80 million over 1953, the Commerce Dept. reported May 18. All but \$214 million of the 1954 total was spent abroad (\$352 in Europe, \$284 million in Canada, \$190 million in Mexico, \$87 million in the West Indies & other parts of Latin America, \$23 million in other areas). [See Vol. XIV, p. 108G2]

Atomic Energy Forum, Inc. reported in New York May 15 that U.S. industrial firms would spend \$300 million the next 4 yrs. for research on peaceful use of atomic energy. [See Vol. XIV, p. 351D1] . . . Gen. Electric announced May 14 in Schenectady, N.Y. it had developed a new dual-cycle atomic reactor in which steam was generated inside the reactor core instead of in a separate boiler. GE said the new reactor would produce several times more electric power than the old type and speed "the economic generation of electricity from atomic energy." [See p. 78B-C3]

## EDUCATION

Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People issued a progress report May 14 to mark the 1st anniversary of the Supreme Court's May 17, 1954 ruling barring segregated public schools. The survey showed that 250,000 Negro & white children in an area of 9,821,000 white & 2,397,000 Negro children were voluntarily attending mixed schools. The NAACP blamed "outside forces" for instigating demonstrations against desegregation. [See p. 134D3] . . . Ford Foundation made \$100,000 available to Yale U. May 11 for use in a 3-yr. program for training young foreign economists for work in their own countries or international agencies. [See p. 170E3] . . . Gov. J. Bracken Lee (R., Utah) told an Amer. Legion meeting in Houston, Tex. May 11 that the Natl. Education Assn. was the "most powerful & dangerous lobby" in the U.S. [See p. 60D2] . . . Prof. J. Bartlett Brebner, Columbia U.'s representative to Moscow U.'s bicentenary celebration, said in Cambridge, Eng. May 18, while en route home, that he had seen evidence of new intellectual freedom in the USSR. Soviet scholars, he said, seemed to know works not favored by the Govt. and books by N.Y. Times correspondent Harrison E. Salisbury & ex-U.S. Amb. George W. Kennan were available in public libraries. [See p. 151D3]

## OBITUARIES

James Agee, 45, poet, critic, film writer, novelist; May 17 in New York.  
**A** Dr. Cyril Argentine Alington, 82, Eton headmaster 1916-33, novelist, poet, author of detective stories signed S. C. Westerham; May 16 at Treago Castle, Herefordshire.

Manuel Ayulo, 33, race car driver (2d in AAA 1954 standings); May 17 of injuries from crash day before while practicing at Indianapolis Motor Speedway for Memorial Day race. [See Vol. XIV, p. 231C3]

Neal Dow Becker, 72, chrmn. Inter-type Corp., Cornell U. board chrmn. 1947-53; May 16 in New York.

**B** Brother Benjamin, 79, credited with discovering George Herman (Babe) Ruth (Ruth's first baseball coach & adviser), founder St. John's Prep. School, Danvers, Mass.; May 10 in Danvers, Mass. [See Vol. VIII, p. 271N]

Gertrude Hartman, 79, author of school textbooks, editor *Progressive Education* 1924-30; May 12 in New York.

**C** Michael E. Hennessey, 88, political editor of *The Boston Globe* for 60 years; May 12 in West Roxbury, Mass.

Edward Rittenhouse Houghton, 84, pblshr., ex-pres. & chrmn. Houghton-Mifflin Co.; May 16 in Milton, Mass.

Herbert Sherman Houston, 88, editor-pblshr. (with Doubleday, Page & Co. 1900-21), supporter of international amity movements, pblshr. *Our World* 1921-24, a founder of U.S. & Intl. Chambers of Commerce; May 15 in New York.

**D** Gilbert Laird Jessop, 80, British cricket star at turn of century (scored 100 runs a game 53 times), author of cricket books; May 10 in Fordington, England.

Earl Edward Keyser, 51, editor *Lancaster* (Pa.) *Intelligence-Journal* since 1948; May 11 in Lancaster.

James Morgan, 93, *The Boston Globe* political writer, author *Theodore Roosevelt, the Boy & the Man*; May 12 in Pasadena, Calif.

**E** Owen Josephus Roberts, 80, U.S. Supreme Court Assoc. Justice 1930-45; May 17 in West Vincent Township, Pa. He was known as "the great dissenter" for his frequent deciding votes in 5-4 decisions for & against New Deal legislation in the 30s; was a Philadelphia lawyer when named by Pres. Calvin Coolidge in 1924 as one of 2 prosecutors in the Teapot Dome cases, a 6-yr. job; headed special Pearl Harbor inquiry board 1941-42; on retiring from court, became head of Atlantic Union movement, worked for world government. [See Vol. XIII, p. 140M; V, 213C, 327F]

**F** Dr. Carl Alwin Schenck, 87, German citizen who founded Biltmore Forest School, Asheville, N.C. (in 1898), first U.S. forestry school; May 16 in Lindenfels, Germany.

Gen. Charles Pelot Summerall, 88, U.S. Army Staff Chief 1926-30, pres. The Citadel 1931-53, World War I corps cmdr.; May 14 in Washington.

**G** Thomas William Warner Jr., 40, son of founder of Stewart-Warner Corp., ex-husband of actress Anne

Sterling; found dead May 13 after 12-ft. fall in garden of his mother's home in Pasadena, Calif.

Count Alfred Wielpolski of Poland, 75, aide-de-camp to Czar Nicholas II of Russia; May 7 in East Africa.

Charles Deere Wiman, 63, pres. Deere & Co. (farm equipment) since 1929, brother of late Dwight Deere Wiman, theatrical producer; May 12 in Moline, Ill. [See Vol. XI, p. 32L-M]

Charles Duncanson Young, 76, vice pres. Pennsylvania R.R. 1932-1948; May 13 in Philadelphia.

## SPORTS

### Winners

**Marciano KOs Cockell.** Rocky Marciano, 30, 189 lb., of Brockton, Mass. retained his world heavyweight boxing title by knocking out Don Cockell, 26, 205 lb., London, British Empire champion, after 54 sec. of the 9th round in San Francisco May 16. [See Vol. XIV, p. 320E1]

**Golf:** Greenbrier open at White Sulphur Spgs., W. Va. ending May 15—Dutch Harrison won individual title for \$2,000; Ed (Porky) Oliver-Carling Dinkler & Arnold Palmer-Spencer Olin tied for first in the pro-amateur division. \$15,000 Hot Springs (Ark.) open—won May 15 by Bo Winger. [See p. 164B1] . . . **Horse racing:** \$62,800 Jersey Stakes at Garden State (Camden, N.J.) May 14—won by Mrs. Jan Burke's Dedicate, Sam Boulmetis up, for \$44,700. \$50,000 Oakland Handicap at Golden Gate (Albany, Calif.) May 14—won by Sunny Side Stable's Beau Busher, Willie Shoemaker up, for \$29,325. [See p. 164A-B1]

**Rowing:** Pennsylvania won the Eastern Assn. of Rowing Colleges varsity meet on the Potomac in Washington May 14. Washington U. won the Pacific Coast Conf. rowing meet in Seattle May 14. [See p. 104E1] . . . **Track & field:** Cornell won the Heptagonal (Ivy League, Army & Navy) outdoor meet in Princeton, N.J. May 14 [see p. 80C2]. Jim Golliday of Northwestern equaled the world record of 9.3 sec. for the 100-yd. dash in Evanston, Ill. May 14 during the Big 10 relays.

**Sam (Toothpick) Jones**, 29, of the NL Chicago Cubs pitched a no-hit 4-0 victory over Pittsburgh in Chicago May 12. [See Vol. XIV, p. 104F3]

. . . **Ted Williams**, 36, rejoined the Boston Red Sox May 13 at an estimated \$100,000 a year after a Miami court had decided that he should give his ex-wife a \$50,000 settlement, their home & a Cadillac and \$100 a mo. for support of their daughter. [See p. 164G3] . . . **Baseball player trades** May 11: the N.Y. Yankees sold outfielder Enos Slaughter, 39, & pitcher John Sain, 37, to Kansas City and pitcher Art Shallock to Baltimore; Cleveland sold outfielder Harry (Suitcase) Simpson to Kansas City and released pitcher Hal Newhouser, 33; Detroit sold pitcher Ray Herbert to Kansas City. [See p. 164G1]

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Crime.** Paul A. Pfeffer, 23, was indicted for murder in New York May 13 in the fatal beating Apr. 9 of Melton Byrd. He also was under manslaughter indictment in the Apr. 1953 fatal beating of a sailor, Edward Bates. He had been convicted of 2d-degree murder in the Bates killing but had been freed after John Francis Roche, confessed slayer of 4 others, claimed to have killed Bates. Queens (N.Y.) Dist. Atty. T. Vincent Quinn said Roche had recanted the Bates confession. Quinn also obtained an affidavit from Pfeffer's former girl friend, Helen Anderson, 17. She admitted having lied when she swore at Pfeffer's first trial that Pfeffer was with her at the time Bates died. [See p. 164D2] . . . Richard Kluckhohn, 21, textbook salesman, "brilliant" Chicago U. anthropology graduate & son of Harvard anthropologists Dr. Clyde Kay Maben Kluckhohn & Mrs. Florence Rockwood Kluckhohn, was arrested in Chapel Hill, N.C. May 13 on charges that earlier May 13 he had killed Bernice Seawell, 43, Arlington, Va. Govt. worker, by shooting her with a German Luger from his Raleigh, N.C. hotel room as she stood across the street. Police failed to establish a connection between Kluckhohn & Miss Seawell. . . . Bryant W. Bowles, white supremacy advocate & founder of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of White People, was acquitted in Washington May 11 of charges he had assaulted Roscoe V. Cooper, Negro mailman. Bowles admitted striking Cooper last October but said Cooper had called his wife a liar. [See Vol. XIV, pp. 377G1, 427D3]

**Accidents.** 173 persons were believed to have died (154 bodies recovered, 19 missing & presumed dead) in the May 11 sinking of the Japanese ferry *Shiun Maru*, it was reported May 13. 775 passengers & crewmen were rescued. [See p. 164G2] . . . 46 persons were killed & at least 43 seriously injured May 12 when a passenger train was derailed in the West Javanese mountains.

### NAMES IN THE NEWS

Adlai E. Stevenson returned to New York by plane May 17 after a 4-week tour of Africa. [See p. 147A-B1] . . . **Queen Juliana** of Holland was named May 13 as 1955 winner of the Nansen Medal for aid to refugees. [See p. 164E3; Vol. XIII, 103A, 48K] . . . **Mrs. John S. Doud**, Pres. Eisenhower's mother-in-law, was 77 May 13. . . . **Mrs. America** of 1956, chosen in Ormond Beach, Fla. May 14: Mrs. Ramona Deitemeyer, 35, of Lincoln, Neb., blonde, blue-eyed, mother of 5, wife of *Nebraska Farmer* editor Carl Deitemeyer. (The contest depended entirely on home-making; there was no bathing suit competition for the first time in 17 years.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 144C3] . . . **Nicholas Duke Biddle**, partner of Danzingers Productions & son of Gen. Anthony Drexel Biddle, was married to Paula Browning Denckla in Tangier, Morocco May 10.